

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6654

BILL NUMBER: SB 191

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 18, 2013

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: School calendar and start date.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Delph

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: **GENERAL**
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: Local

Summary of Legislation: *High Performing Schools:* This bill provides that a school placed in the highest category or designation of academic performance is not required to conduct a school year that consists of at least 180 student instructional days if the school conducts at least an equivalent number of hours of student instructional time.

School Start/End Dates: The bill prohibits public schools from beginning student instructional days for the school year before the Tuesday after the first Monday in September (Labor Day) and from ending after June 10 of the following year, beginning with the 2015-2016 school year.

The bill provides that a governing body may establish a beginning date before Labor Day or an end date that is later than June 10 for year-round schools, schools with balanced calendars, schools that coordinate calendars with a postsecondary educational institution, and schools that coordinate calendars with a large employer in the school corporation, following public hearings and a majority vote of the governing body.

The bill provides that a governing body may establish an end date for a school year that is later than June 10 for any school following public hearings and a majority vote of the governing body.

The bill makes the change effective for collective bargaining agreements and contracts negotiated after June 30, 2015.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *School Start/End Dates:* The provision changing the starting and ending dates of the school year should have no impact. Schools would still be required to have at least 180 instructional days per year.

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *High Performing Schools:* Eliminating the 180 instructional day requirement for schools placed in the highest category or designation of academic performance could reduce school costs if the school reduces the number of instructional days by extending the length of each instructional day. High performing schools would be required to have 900 hours of instruction in grades 1 through 6 and 1,080 hours of instruction in grades 7 through 12. By extending the school day by 30 minutes, a school might be able to reduce between 13 and 16 instructional days per year.

Approximately 673 public schools received an grade of “A” for the 2012 school year. In a school corporation some schools might be exempt from the 180 instructional day requirement under this bill and others might not be exempt.

School Start/End Dates: There could be some impact on schools depending on how the school structures their calendar. The number of teacher contract days is not changed by the bill. Schools would still operate the same number of days per school year. There could be some reduction in heating and cooling costs depending on when school starts and ends.

Background: The following chart shows the school start dates for the 2012-2013 school year. The number of schools listed in the chart is greater than the number of school corporations and charter schools in the state. Eleven school corporations have multiple start dates for schools within their corporation, and there are 26 schools that have year-round calendars.

School Start Date	# Public Schools	# Nonpublic Schools
7/23/2012	1	0
7/25/2012	2	1
7/26/2012	2	1
7/30/2012	2	0
7/31/2012	1	3
8/1/2012	16	8
8/2/2012	18	1
8/3/2012	5	0
8/6/2012	31	11
8/7/2012	12	5
8/8/2012	17	14
8/9/2012	18	14
8/10/2012	10	5
8/13/2012	44	31
8/14/2012	77	45
8/15/2012	55	55
8/16/2012	7	23
8/17/2012	12	2
8/20/2012	13	25
8/21/2012	12	17
8/22/2012	21	23
8/23/2012	3	6
8/27/2012	7	3
8/28/2012	0	1
9/4/2012	1	2
9/6/2012	1	0
# of Schools with Different Start Dates	388	296
% Starting Before 8/1	2.1%	1.7%
% Starting Between 8/1 and 8/10	32.7%	19.6%
% Starting Between 8/11 and 8/20	53.6%	61.1%
% Starting After 8/20	11.6%	17.6%

For FY 2012, schools spent about \$106.9 M on heating and cooling of schools.

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Local Schools.

Information Sources: Department of Education databases.

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